

## CHARLES DEMANDED BY LITTLE ENTENTE

Rumanians, Czechs and Serbs Ask for His Surrender to Them.

### WAR THREAT IF DENIED

Allies, on Other Hand, Intend to Keep Former Emperor Prisoner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 27.

Although the French Foreign Office has not yet received official confirmation of the ultimatum to Hungary by the Little Entente (Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia), despatches received here to-night are taken as sufficiently confirmative and have provoked tense interest.

The Czechs, as well as the Serbs, are understood to be ready to move troops across the Hungarian frontier Saturday morning unless Charles of Hapsburg, whose attempt to regain the throne of Hungary has just failed, is handed over to them instead of to the Allies.

### Powers to Warn Entente.

Realizing that this would be throwing a spark into the dynamite of the Central European situation, Premier Briand to-night called his assistants in the Foreign Office together in urgent conference on how France can meet the situation, and it is likely that the Council of Ambassadors will be reconvened to-morrow to admonish the Little Entente that unless their warlike preparations cease, the allies will withdraw all financial, economic and military support from them.

The Czechs are reported to have given an assurance that Austria, as well as Burgenland (West Hungary), will be considered neutral territory, but have intimated that they intend to dictate peace on behalf of the Little Entente at Budapest unless Charles is surrendered to them and the outstanding frontier question is settled satisfactorily.

"We have constantly stressed upon the Czechs, the Serbs and the Rumanians the necessity of letting the Allies handle the question soberly, and if rumors that the Little Entente intends to cross the Hungarian frontiers unless given a deciding voice in all transactions prove true it will only be pouring oil on the spark of trouble which earlier in the week threatened the peace of central if not all Europe," an allied diplomatist told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here.

"We have told the Little Entente that as soon as Charles's future residence is determined we will take up the frontier and other problems affecting the Tripartite treaty with a view to restoring stable peace in central Europe."

The Ambassadors have not yet decided where to send Charles, but they have decided that as long as the British assume temporary control of him aboard a Danube monitor there is no particular need to hasten their decision.

It is evident that the Ambassadors are waiting for a definite offer by some Power to assume charge of the not wanted one-time monarch, but guarantee will have to be given that he will have no opportunity to return to Budapest, either by airplane or spectacular or mysterious flight, which would arouse charges of allied complicity.

In view of this, it is now considered impossible to intern Charles and his family anywhere on the Continent or on islands such as Malta, which is within easy flying distance of the mainland.

### Plotters in Budapest Jail.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 27 (Associated Press).—Count Andrassy, Dr. Gratz and Deputy Rakovsky, who supported Charles in his attempt to reach the capital, are under strong guard in the military prison here. These men were placed under arrest in Esterhazy Castle, Charles opposing their seizure stubbornly.

When officers tried to lead away the Ministers Charles offered them his sword, saying: "If you arrest them arrest me also."

One of the officers saluted and replied: "I cannot arrest your Majesty."

Anti-monarchist mobs here are beginning to take a menacing attitude toward Charles and his Legation followers. The newspapers publish editorials imploring the public to preserve a spirit of calmness. Serious apprehension is felt over the difficulty of trying the Carlist plotters who have been arrested and imprisoned here. Turbulent elements are understood to be planning a wholesale massacre of the prisoners.

Premier Bethlen to-day assured the Associated Press correspondent that he was against any policy of revenge and in favor of amnesty. Extremists of the Farmer party, however, are demanding relentless prosecution of the Carlists. It was understood that the British gunboat on which Charles and ex-Emperor Zita are to be placed temporarily will be stationed in the Danube River at Gialatz.

### CHARLES'S CHILDREN ALMOST PENNILESS

Financial Difficulties One of Reasons for Coup.

GENEVA, Oct. 27 (Associated Press).—A Federal Government inquiry shows that one of the reasons which caused former Emperor Charles to attempt his recent coup related to his heavy financial difficulties. It is stated that he left debts of about a half million dollars. Large sums were spent by him in propaganda. Most of the Hapsburg crown jewels and the private jewels of Charles were pawned in Geneva and Zurich.

The three former Archduchesses remaining at Hertenstein assert that they are almost penniless.

### FASCISTI LEADER IN DUEL WOUNDS EDITOR

LEONARDO, Italy, Oct. 27.—Ettore Cicciotti, editor of *Il Paese*, was seriously wounded to-day in a duel with Prof. Benito Mussolini, leader of the Fascists. Swords were used.

The duel was due to references to Mussolini made by Cicciotti in *Il Paese*. The combat lasted an hour and a quarter. It ended in the fourteenth bout when the physicians pronounced Cicciotti to be in a serious condition and unable to continue the encounter.

Prof. Mussolini is one of the leading Italian Nationalists. In speeches and articles he has vigorously attacked communism in Italy.

## London Rivals Gotham's Gay Ante-Dry Cabarets

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GEORGE GROESBETH and Sir Francis Towle, London promoters, plan to lighten "gloomy London" and at the same time rival New York's Ziegfeld "Follies" in a midnight cabaret at the Metropole Hotel. The revue begins at 10 o'clock with skits, dances, songs and vaudeville stunts, interspersed with dance intervals for the public. Thirty attractive girls already have been engaged for the revue. For visitors from the dry U. S. A., the most pleasant part of the entertainment is likely to be found in the serving of liquid refreshments with supper until 11:30 o'clock, and under the new drinking regulations the purchasers can take their time in consuming them until 12:30 o'clock.

### VIENNA VIEWS OUTLOOK AS MOST THREATENING

Little Entente's Commander Is Reported Selected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Vienna, Oct. 27.—The international situation in central Europe continues to look most threatening, as attempts by the British and French Ministers in Belgrade to restrain the Jugo-Slavs seem to have had no result. The governments of Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania (the Little Entente) yesterday sent an ultimatum to Hungary demanding that Charles of Hapsburg be placed in their control, guarantee for Hungarian disarmament and full compensation to them for mobilization costs. If Hungary fails to fulfill the ultimatum to the letter within forty-eight hours, Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia will march into Hungary.

The commander-in-chief of the troops of the Little Entente is said to have already been nominated. Gen. Weygand of the French army has left Prague for Pressburg.

Prague reports officially that Italy has given several proofs of solidarity with the Little Entente.

In the Chamber of Deputies in Prague Premier Eduard Benes declared that the general situation has not cleared in the least by the capture of Charles by the troops of the Hungarian Government of Admiral Horthy. Dr. Benes declared that the danger consisted not in the person of Charles, but in the Hungarian system. He said he would try to do everything to bring about change by amicable means, but that the Government must not halt before the most energetic measures if necessary. This declaration was greeted by loud applause.

"We will proceed in strict agreement with the members of the Little and the Big Entente," he said.

German parliamentarians in Czechoslovakia have decided on a sharp protest against provoking a new war, stating that they would be forced to go into war not as free men, but with chains of slavery on their hands.

### NATIVE REVOLT IN INDIA SPREADS NORTHWEST

Troops Scatter Moplahs and Arrests Made in Punjab.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Despatches from India tell of new outbreaks among the natives in British India. An official communication from Malabar announces that a detachment from the Dorset regiment, supported by artillery and armored cars, encountered a gathering of the Moplah rebels in the jungle to the west of Malapuram, October 25. The rebels refused to surrender and in the fighting which followed suffered 246 casualties.

A communication issued at Simla says that 158 men from the Dublin Fusiliers were called out at Mooltan, in the Punjab, October 23, to assist the police in arresting seditious persons.



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## BRIAND WINS AGAIN; LACKS FULL POWER

Senate Supports Policy, but He Cannot Bind France to Reduce Army.

### 'TEMPS' GIVES A WARNING

Says Mission Cannot Bind the Country to Undertakings Limiting Its Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 27.

Despite the fact that the overwhelming vote of confidence in the Government passed by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was repeated to-day in the Senate, where only nine votes were cast against Premier Briand's Ministry, it should not be understood that M. Briand goes to Washington with full powers to make any binding engagements on the part of France regarding armament reductions. Whatever he does is subject to the approval of the French Parliament, his position in Washington being exactly analogous to that of Mr. Wilson at the Paris peace conference. His enemies here are still strong enough to make problematical Parliament's approval of his acts.

This point is emphasized in the semi-official *Temps* to-night, when it says that as Parliament alone has the power to vote credits for national defense "so it alone is qualified to give an obligatory character to any engagements which would limit the amount of such credits or their employment."

The *Temps* adds: "We sincerely hope that the results of the Washington conference will permit us to reduce without danger land as well as naval armaments."

But, precisely because we are sincere, it is our duty to say that the French delegation could in no way, even if they thought they were granted appropriate compensations, subscribe to undertakings which would diminish the forces of our country."

It is doubtful in view of the Parliamentary situation which Premier Briand leaves behind him, that the French delegation in Washington can make anything but the vaguest promises there or obtain the French Parliament's consent to any armament reduction policy unless the delegation brings back here a definite guaranty of France's security. Both Senators and Deputies alike seem to stress this point.

French Parliamentary opinion is really far more interested in France's role in Washington as mediator between America and Japan, as proposed by Premier Briand, than in the armament question. The emphasis which Premier Briand placed on this attracts much attention, comparing, as it does, with the idea in the French mind that Japan and America really are verging close to a conflict requiring other nations to extend their good offices.

Instead of discussing disarmament, French reviews continue to be filled with articles on the relative forces of Japan and the United States, with many experts insisting that America's naval preponderance is more than offset by Japan's naval base.

Evidence that this is an engrossing subject here is found in a lengthy and indignant denial which Andre Tardieu, formerly French High Commissioner in the United States, has issued to a newspaper reporting him as advocating that France should support Japan.

"No American worthy of the name could conceive of the man who for two years directed the cooperation between France and the United States using such absurd language," says M. Tardieu.

Paris, Oct. 27 (Associated Press).—Premier Briand, Rene Viviani, Albert Sarraut, Philippe Berthelot and several technical experts, who will attend the Washington conference, will sail on Sat-

urday on the French liner Lafayette for New York.

The Senate gave Premier Briand a vote of confidence to-day, 201 to 9. The Premier, during the course of his remarks, said: "Questions of first importance will be discussed at Washington, and France will be called upon to play a useful role, and play it among friends. France is going to Washington in the interest of the world's peace and will renew there her efforts to maintain peace in Europe."

"The Pacific question once settled, disarmament will come up. I cannot forget for one moment that I am faced with a grave situation. We shall have to explain to our American friends the necessity of our security; that, desirous as we are to reduce armaments and lighten the burdens of the nations, we must not only safeguard our own existence, but defend certain traditions of right and justice to which the fate of the whole human race is bound. It is not our liberty alone, but the liberty of the world we fought for in the late war."

Statements made by M. Tardieu in the Chamber were variously interpreted and some of the versions sent out of Paris were said to have placed a construction upon his address which would seem to have placed M. Tardieu as favoring French support of Japan against the United States.

"The question of the Pacific," said M. Tardieu, "is not only a technical problem; it is also a racial problem which may create local misunderstandings similar to those from which national conflicts often have resulted. We are all the more obliged to have an opinion on this problem of races, since Great Britain in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, on the one hand, and France in the Franco-Japanese accord of 1907, on the other hand, have taken positions regarding it. We are also obliged to have an opinion on it because one sees possible dangers of to-morrow, which consist of a coalition extending from the Rhine to the Pacific, and bringing into association the still unrepentant Germany, the Bolshevik dictatorship and Chinese anarchy."

"I say, in the presence of this possible risk, in the presence of the situation of Japan, which has been a loyal ally, in the presence of difficulties that may put in opposition to each other Japan and the United States, to which goes out the eternal gratitude of our hearts, there is urgent necessity that the French Government have with our allies a well thought out policy on this question. It should be a policy that would permit us to count upon Japan, in accord with our allies and associates, to meet the eventual danger."

By the author of "The Top of the World," "The Tidal Wave," "The Lamp in the Desert," "Greenheart," "The Safety Curtain," "The Hundredth Chance," "The Swindler," "The Rocks of Valpre," "Bars of Iron," "The Way of an Eagle," etc.

## LANDRU, PARIS BLUEBEARD, TURNS TABLES ON JUDGES

Alleged Slayer of 13 Women Receives 50,000 Pages of Evidence Against Him and Demands Same Time They Took, Four Months, to Examine It.

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Henri-Desire Landru, the French "Bluebeard," has launched another shrewd effort to obtain a three months' delay in connection with the thirteen murder charges which won for him his title as a woman slayer. Although his case is set for trial at Versailles on November 8, it was only last Monday that the judges handed to him 50,000 pages of closely written evidence on which the State relies to send him to the guillotine. Landru, however, insists he has a right to study the evidence just as closely as did the judges, who required four months to digest the dossiers. He intends to conduct his own defense, although Deputy Glaffert will sit beside him as his legal adviser and is understood to be optimistic regarding the outcome of the trial.

In fact, doubts are growing rapidly whether the State will be able to produce sufficient evidence that the bones found at Cambais are those of women victims of Landru. Also it is reported that Landru has already received flattering offers from several theatrical managers for his services as soon as he is acquitted.

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